

THE COMMONWEALTH

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

No minister present this morning.
The reading of the Journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received announcing the passage of a number of bills some of which originated in the Senate; for the titles of said bills see the H. R. proceedings of Saturday.

SENEGAL AT-Arms.

Mr. SUDWORTH moved that owing to the illness of Mr. J. W. PATTER, the Sergeant at Arms, he be granted indefinite leave of absence; which motion prevailed and the leave was granted.

REPORT OF ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. WALTON from the committee on Enrollments reported sundry bills correctly enrolled, which were then signed by the Speaker.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. SUDWORTH, Circuit Courts—a bill to charter the Flat Rock and Rogers' mill turnpike road company; passed.

Same—a bill to charter the Owingsville and Paris turnpike road company; passed.

Same—a bill to charter the Keiser's station and Clay turnpike road company; passed.

Same—a bill to charter Benton lodge No. 205, of Free and Accepted Masons; passed.

Same—a bill to charter Sharpshooting lodge, No. 117, of Free and Accepted Masons; passed.

Same—a bill to legalize certain acts of the Bourbon county court; passed.

Same—a bill to repeal the act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in Mt. Gilliam, in Palaskey county; referred to the committee on Religion.

Same—a bill to charter Highland lodge, No. 311, of Free and Accepted Masons; passed.

Same—a bill to prevent the extension of credit to minors at school, without the permission of their parents, &c.; passed.

Same—a bill to amend the law creating a board of supervisors; passed.

Same—a bill to regulate the expenditures of the proceeds of the sales of vacant lands in Rockcastle and Laurel counties; referred to the committee on Finance.

Same—a bill to repeal the act entitled an act to establish equity and criminal courts in the 1st judicial district.

After some discussion the bill was rejected.

Mr. PORTER, Circuit Courts—a bill to limit the jurisdiction of the police judge and marshal of Gallatin in McLean county; passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the Shelby railroad company; passed.

Same—a bill to charter fire company No. 1, in Carrollton Kentucky; passed.

Same—a bill allowing the citizens of Burkesville to elect a police judge and town marshal; passed.

Same—a bill to amend the act chartering the city of Paducah; passed.

Same—a bill to charter Neaterville lodge No. 122, of Free and Accepted Masons; passed.

Same—a bill to repeal an act to charter the town of Williamsburg in Whitley county; passed.

Mr. WHITTAKER, Circuit Courts—a bill to charter Madison lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F.; passed.

Same—a bill to change the time of holding courts in the 3d judicial district.

Mr. BRUNER offered a substitute; adopted, and then passed over.

Same—a bill for the benefit of Sampson M. Johnson; passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of Samuel W. Owens; referred.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Was received by the hands of Mr. BEN, assistant Secretary of State, announcing his approval of sundry bills which originated in the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10 1/2 O'CLOCK.

A bill establishing equity and criminal courts in the 7th, 10th, 11th, and 13th judicial districts; being the special order was taken up; (the bill had been amended on Saturday by adding the 5th district to the same.)

Mr. WHITTAKER moved to strike out the 7th district from the bill.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to re-commit the bill; negatively, by yeas 12, nays 24.

Mr. WHITTAKER'S amendment was then adopted.

Mr. WALTON moved to strike out the 5th district; carried.

Mr. RUST moved to strike out the 10th district; carried.

Mr. BRUNER moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table; negatively by yeas 15, nays 21.

Mr. RUST'S amendment was then rejected.

Mr. IRVINE moved to strike out the 13th district; carried.

Mr. GROVER moved to insert the 8th district; carried by yeas 17, nays 16.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to re-commit with instructions to report a bill to create one district including the counties of Kenton, Campbell and Mason and other counties contiguous that need such a court.

Action on it was cut off by the hour for the regular orders of the day.

Mr. FISK moved to suspend the orders to complete this bill; negatively.

Mr. ANDREWS offered a resolution providing for a recess of the Senate from 1 1/2 o'clock until 3 o'clock P. M. and to hold evening sessions.

Mr. RIPLEY moved to amend by fixing the morning hour of meeting at 9 1/2 o'clock; which Mr. ANDREWS accepted.

Mr. GROVER moved a substitute to take a recess from 1 until 2 1/2 o'clock each day and to hold evening sessions commencing this day; which was adopted as a substitute.

Mr. WALTON moved to strike out 2 1/2 and insert 3 as the hour for the evening sessions; carried.

The resolution was then adopted as amended; it only provides for a recess from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. and for evening sessions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A H. R. bill to prohibit the marriage of first cousins; was taken up.

Mr. PORTER offered an amendment prohibiting marriage persons who have scrofula, &c., from marrying; negatively.

The bill was then rejected by yeas 13, nays 22.

Mr. WALKER moved a reconsideration; laid on the table.

A bill to procure for the State, of H. W. Derby, of Cincinnati, a supply of the decisions of the court of appeals.

Mr. BUCKNER moved to strike out 150 sets and insert 100 sets of reports; carried.

Mr. FISK offered an amendment providing for employing H. W. Derby to print the decisions hereafter at \$2, per volume, and to pay the reporter a salary; rejected.

Mr. SUDWORTH moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion prevailed by yeas 20, nays 14.

A bill to regulate the brokers of this commonwealth; was then taken up; (the bill fixes the rates of brokers' fees according to the amount of capital employed in the business.)

Before action on it the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH moved to suspend the rules to take up the normal school bill passed by the Senate and amended by the H. R.; negatively by yeas 17, nays 12, it requiring two-thirds to suspend the rules.

The Senate then took up the bill to regulate the brokers of this commonwealth.

Mr. RIPLEY moved an amendment; adopted.

Mr. PORTER offered an amendment; adopted.

Mr. PORTER then opposed the bill.

The yeas and nays were taken on the passage of the bill and stood yeas 23, nays 10, and the bill was passed.

Mr. TAYLOR moved to suspend the rules to take up the appropriation bill out of the orders.

Mr. PORTER moved to amend by making the bill the special order at 9 1/2 o'clock on to-morrow.

A division being called for, the question was first taken on a suspension of the rules and it was decided in the negative by yeas 23, nays 12, it requiring two-thirds to suspend the rules.

A resolution in relation to the remains of the deceased Governors was taken up.

Mr. PORTER'S amendment to include the remains of Major P. N. O'Bannon was adopted.

Mr. BRUNER offered an amendment to include the remains of Col. Wm. Harbin; adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to lay the remains of Gov. Isaac Shelby; adopted.

Mr. PORTER moved to amend by authorizing the Governor to erect suitable monuments over each.

MALLORY moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table; carried.

A bill to authorize the sale of an alley in London; had been amended by the H. R.; the amendment was concurred in.

A Senate bill to amend the charter of Ashland had been amended by the H. R.; amendment concurred in.

A Senate bill to amend the charter of the Ashland female seminary; amended by the H. R.; amendment concurred in.

A Senate bill in relation to fees of commonwealth's attorneys; amended by H. R.; amendment concurred in.

A Senate bill in relation to the duties of trustees of the jury fund and commonwealth's attorneys; amended by the H. R.; amendment concurred in.

A bill in relation to the law of set-off; was taken; rejected by yeas 13, nays 18.

A bill from the Senate to repeal the normal school bill, had been amended in the H. R. by a substitute for the bill; the amendment of the H. R. was concurred in, by yeas 29, nays 12.

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Harrodsburg, having been rejected, was reconsidered, and the bill was then passed.

A bill to amend the law in relation to jury trials and the effect of them in will cases; having been rejected and a motion made to reconsider; the Senate refused to reconsider.

A resolution to authorize the holding of the U. S. courts in Louisville, with a pending amendment offered by Mr. SILVERTOOTH to strike out Louisville and insert Columbus.

Mr. RIPLEY offered a substitute for the resolution; and it was made the special order for 3 o'clock to-morrow.

The bill to extend State aid to internal improvements.

Mr. BUCKNER offered the H. R. bill as a substitute for the Senate bill; and was then passed over.

A bill to amend the law creating a board of supervisors; passed.

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shall not be held to have violated this provision, if the amount of the promissory notes held are owned by the principal bank or its branches shall be at any time reduced by payments below the amount of bills of exchange.

Provided, no further purchases of bills are made for said bank or branches, until the amount of bills be reduced below that of promissory notes.

Provided further, that neither of said banks shall, at any time, charge a water rate of exchange than the one eighth of one per cent a month, on bills made payable in this State or in an adjoining State, or the one fourth of one per cent a month on bills made payable out of this State, other than an adjoining State, and on no bill for any length of time a greater amount for exchange than one per cent when payable out of this State; but this proviso shall not legalize any usurious charge for time under color of charging for exchange, or effect the right of the General Assembly at any time to limit in any manner, the rate of discount for exchange on any bill of exchange that may be discounted by said bank.

Provided further, that said banks shall not at any time, buy or sell drafts, bills or notes known by the name of "kites," and should the officers of either of such banks buy or deal in any such bill or bills, knowing the character thereof, or having it in their power to ascertain the character thereof, by proper inquiry and diligence, the parties bound upon said bill shall be released from all liability thereon, and said bill shall be void, and not collectible at law or otherwise, and said banks shall be liable to all other penalties allied by this act for a violation of the foregoing provisions.

3. If at any time the charter of either of said banks, each stockholder shall be required to pay an amount equal to the stock he owned at the date such cause of forfeiture originated, to the creditors of the bank, and to that extent shall be held personally liable for the debts due from said banks and upon his failure to pay the same, suit may be instituted against him in any court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of the same.

4. It shall be the duty of each of said banks and branches to make and publish monthly statements of its condition as follows: Specie on hand at the parent bank, and at each branch, the amount of notes issued by each, and the circulation of each, amount of notes discounted at the parent bank, and each branch during the preceding month, and the aggregate of notes owned by the parent bank and at each branch, and the same as to bills of exchange, the amount of deposit at the parent bank and the amount owed to banks, the amount loaned to directors, either directly or indirectly, said statements of the parent bank shall be verified by the President, Cashier, and Teller of the present bank making the statement, and each affidavit shall contain a statement that no provision of the charter has been violated so far as respects the above stated items, or has reason to suspect.

5. That at the beginning of their existence under the extended charters, no preference shall be given to the present stockholders, but the books of the banks shall be opened again as provided in their respective charters, and the stock shall all be subscribed for as original stock in the same manner and to the same end as the stock now owned by the banks, except that no non-resident of the State of Kentucky shall be allowed to take stock until sixty days after the books shall have been opened, as provided herein.

6. The Legislature reserves the right to alter or amend this act at pleasure.

After a lengthy discussion, in which Messrs. KELSEY and NEWELL advocated the amendment, and Mr. LINDSEY opposed them.

Mr. CROSSLAND moved the committee rise, report progress and have leave to sit again.

And then the House took a recess until 2 1/2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE BILLS.

An act to regulate the terms of the circuit, criminal, and equity courts in the fourth judicial district; passed.

An act to incorporate the Scott female institute; passed.

An act adding Jackson county to the 12th judicial district; passed.

An act to amend the charter of the Versailles and Harrodsburg turnpike road company; passed.

An act to charter a lodge of Masons in Carroll county; passed.

An act for the benefit of Silgo Division Sons of Temperance; passed.

An act to incorporate the town of Catlettsburg in Greenup county; passed.

An act to regulate the holding of circuit courts in the 12th judicial district; passed.

An act for the benefit of Wm. Smith, clerk of the Grant circuit court; passed.

An act authorizing justices of the peace to take depositions in certain cases; passed.

An act to amend chapter 42, of the revised statutes; passed.

An act to increase the jurisdiction of the police court in Grant, Carroll, and Madison counties; passed.

An act to incorporate the Bridgeport female institute; passed.

An act defining the jurisdiction of the Meigs-Cracken county judge.

An act in relation to the clerk of the Harlan county court; passed.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Versailles; passed.

REPORT OF LOCAL BILLS.

Mr. GRAY, Privileges and Elections—a bill to authorize the citizens of Daviess county to vote a tax; passed.

Also—a bill to change the place of holding the election in district No. 7, in Greenup county; passed.

Also—a bill to create an additional voting place in Morgan county; passed.

Also—a bill to create an additional voting place in Laurel county; passed.

Also—a bill to amend section 1, article 3, chapter 32, of the revised statutes, title elections; passed.

Also—a bill to create additional voting places in the city of Louisville.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. DUNCAN demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 53, nays 32.

So the bill passed.

Mr. J. L. CALDWELL, Privileges and Elections—a bill to amend the charter of the Eminence mutual insurance company; passed.

Also—a bill to create a registration of voters of this commonwealth.

Ordered, to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day.

Also—a bill to prevent corruption in elections.

The question recurring upon reading the bill a second time.

Mr. C. FIELD, Jr., demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 44, nays 35.

The second reading was then dispensed with.

Mr. JOHNSON moved an amendment.

Mr. BURNS moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table.

Mr. C. FIELD, Jr., demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 44, nays 35.

So the bill and amendment was laid on the table.

And then the House adjourned.

Mr. E. T. Curran's a few days since sold 100 acres of land adjoining Germantown, Ky., at \$70 per acre. This included a beautiful suburban residence.

Jones. "Mr. Smith I wish to speak to you privately; permit me to take you apart for a few moments."

Smith. "Who isn't the least frightened?—Certainly, sir, if you will promise to put me together again!"

A bashful printer refused a situation in a printing office where females were employed, saying that he never set up with a girl in his life!

Personal Collision between Keitt and Grow.—A General Fight among the Members.—Sergeant at Arms and Deputies Quelling the Melee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

House.—In the House, the whole night was wasted on trivial motions. At half past 6 this morning, Mr. Keitt submitted a resolution that the House adjourn till Monday.

The subject under consideration, the Kansas measure, shall be resumed, and the vote on the pending propositions shall be taken without further delay, debate, or dilatory motions. Unanimous consent was given for the introduction of the resolution, which was agreed to, and the Speaker announced the House adjourned till Monday, when the subject will come up as the special order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

Just before 2 o'clock this morning, the House was thrown into a violent excitement and fearful scene of confusion. It appears that, while Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was walking down the aisle on the Democratic side of the hall, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, and a friend approached him, and a slight squabble ensued. Keitt struck Grow. The parties were separated, and the excitement and menacing manner. Keitt then again dealt a blow at Grow, and the latter knocked him down. Cries of their respective friends then rushed to the rescue, when the various members on each side engaged in a light in the area fronting the clerk's desk. Washburne, of Illinois, was conspicuous among the Republicans as dealing heavy blows.

The Speaker loudly called for order and called on the Sergeant at Arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace of office, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some minutes elapsed before the truly fearful contest was quelled.

The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a dead calm in comparison with the scene just enacted.

Mr. Keitt moved that they now adjourn and take the question on the reference of the message of the President on Kansas affairs on Monday at one o'clock, P. M.

Unanimous and general responses from the Republican side of "No, no!"

Confusion began to break out afresh, when the Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant at Arms to put under arrest those who disregarded the order of the House.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said he foresaw disagreeable feelings would result here from the exciting question connected with Kansas, and was called to order by Mr. Barksdale.

Mr. Campbell said he wished the gentleman from Mississippi to know that he was his peer.

A member of Congress who was a witness to the difficulty in the House between Messrs. Grow and Keitt, gives the following particulars: Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Keitt making any remarks.

Mr. Keitt said, "If you are going to object to my taking ground by the turret, say so." Mr. Grow responded that "this is a free hall, and every man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr. Keitt came up to Mr. Grow and said he "wanted to know what he meant by such an answer as that." Mr. Grow replied that "he meant just what he said: that this was a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr. Keitt, taking Grow by the throat, said, "I will show you; you know you are a d—d Black Republican puppy." Mr. Grow knocked his hand up, saying, "I shall occupy such a place in the hall as I please, and no nigger driver can crack his whip over me." Mr. Keitt then again grappled Mr. Grow by the throat, and Grow knocked his hand away; when Mr. Keitt came at him, Mr. Grow knocked him down.

The fight took place at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock this morning.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT. LOW PRESSURE.

Regular U. S. Mail Packet between LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

SOUTHERNER.

TRIP—L. T. Master, LEAVES Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M., returning leaves Memphis every Friday at 3 P. M.

This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers; is piloted by a careful and experienced man, well known to the community, who by strict attention to business, hopes to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

U. S. BENEDICT & SONS, Agents. C. B. BARNES, Agent. N. B. The Southern connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers through for \$25.00. (Dec. 4, 1857—60)

Regular Packet for Louisville.

THE STEAMER DRIVE, SAMUEL ANDERSON, Master, will leave Louisville, Monday, for Frankfort, Kentucky, and Woodford Landing every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Louisville every Saturday at

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.
THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1858.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
GEORGE R. MEEK,
OF PELASCI COUNTY.

W. J. N. Welburn.
It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the House of Representatives of yesterday, that this gentleman resigned his position as first Assistant Clerk of that body. We understand that Mr. W. resigned his position in consequence of receiving intelligence of the indisposition of his family. Mr. W. came among us, at the commencement of the session, a stranger, but he leaves the seat of government with a host of friends. The House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution expressive of their high appreciation of him as an officer. It was a deserved compliment to a most worthy gentleman.

THE FIGHT IN CONGRESS.—It will be seen by a telegraphic dispatch in today's paper, that the bills of national legislation have been disgraced by another row. As might reasonably be expected, one of South Carolina's hot headed sons, Keitt, was the provoker and the beginner of the melee. It will be remembered that in the Brooks and Sumner difficulty, Mr. Keitt raised his stick to strike Mr. Crittenden for expressing his condemnation of the brutal assault, but very wisely concluded to place it by his side again without using it. Being emulous of the notoriety of Mr. Brooks, Keitt has again endeavored to bully members of Congress, and finding himself failed in the attempt resorted to blows. Now, we deeply regret that a blow should have been struck in Congress at all, but much more so that Mr. Keitt began the assault, we are heartily rejoiced that Mr. Green knocked him down, and do most earnestly hope that he be punished as he deserves. A number of those southern fire-eaters have taken it into their half cracked heads that northern men won't fight, and therefore are continually insulting and attempting to brow beat them. The only way to stop this insolence is for some five or six northern Congressmen to defend their good names as becomes men, and let these South Carolina bullies understand that they must keep their tongues in their heads and their hands to their sides or expect to be held to a strict accountability. If some ten or twelve of them should receive once bullets in their digestive organs, it would be truly surprising how remarkably courteous they would suddenly become. The conduct of Burlingame threw such an imputation over the reputation of men in his section, that the cowardice of northern men has become almost proverbial in the south, and the most timid youth in Kentucky would not think his person endangered by an attempt to chastise an Abolitionist. We have ever believed that such an imputation was exceedingly unjust, but the sooner that northern men prove it to be so the better. We should then have no more swaggering, blackguarding, and fist-clenching in Congress.

17 In another column we publish a communication from a respected friend, over the signature of "GRANT," upon the subject of public lecturing. We are sincerely glad that our remarks upon this subject have attracted the attention of our correspondent, and we would seek to impress their truth and importance upon the minds of every one in the community. The lecturer, if his own mind is properly disciplined and educated, will invariably throw out suggestions which will do much toward directing the young to a healthy and beneficial course of reading and study, as he will also inspire them with a thirst to become better acquainted with subjects which he can, at best, handle but cursorily. It is the spirit of enquiry which he awakens, as much as the subject matter of his discourse, which makes the well-informed and accomplished public lecturer useful in society and in literature. He furnishes food for agreeable and instructive conversation, and thus becomes a highly important person to polite society. There are probably more persons inspired with a noble emulation and praiseworthy ambition by intellectual collision and triumph in debating societies, and from listening to public speeches, whether on political, religious, or literary topics, than by any other cause.

Thus far we entirely agree with our correspondent, and cordially invite his co-operation in our endeavors to arouse a taste for refined intellectual amusements in our State. But we really do not join in with him in his denunciation of the innocent amusement of dancing. While we are strongly in favor of furnishing healthy and palatable food for the mind, we would also sedulously cultivate the development of the body. The one depends upon the other, and while every nerve should be strained to provide means of educating the minds and immortal souls of men, each institution of the kind should be provided with a gymnasium for the proper development of the physical man. More harm, in our opinion, results from teaching the young to guard against others of the opposite sex, as a set of villains than from that villainy itself. We would introduce lecturing into our academies, and in to our public rooms, but we would also introduce billiard tables, calisthenics, fencing, and dancing into the family circle, and think that we had done the community a service. Dancing is a healthy and agreeable exercise, and should be encouraged. The body should yield precedence to the mind, because the mind of man is formed after the image of his maker; but still, we must confess to being sufficiently of a materialist to glorify in man in the flesh.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 4th, 1858.
JUDGE R. C. GRAYES:
Dear Sir: As the term for which you were elected Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court is about to expire, we take this method of publicly expressing our high appreciation of your services during the term for which you were elected. We believe we but express the sentiments of the community when we say that you, regardless of party have faithfully and patriotically discharged the duties of the office. Now, being thoroughly acquainted with the business, and duties of the office, we respectfully call upon you to become a candidate for re-election, for the same office, on the first Monday in August next.
MANY VOTERS.

Santa Anna and Pillow.
The blundering garrulity of Gen. Ginnon J. Pillow, as to the bribery of Santa Anna by Gen. Scott, has awakened the ire of the Mexican General. That hero not only responds, with an indignant denial of the charges (in which Gen. Scott has anticipated him), but he also intimates a blood thirsty desire to "meet" Gen. Pillow, at the first favorable opportunity. It seems, however, that the sham disclosure of the govt. transaction is likely to prove a godsend to the excited patriot. Just at this particular juncture, he is evidently anxious to turn it to account, by improving so good an opportunity, backed by the statements of Scott, to turn the tables on his enemies, to work on the sympathies of the Mexican people, and to get up a tide of enthusiasm that will again float him into power. He does this with some skill, perhaps, considering what kind of people he has to deal with; and in a style of eloquence and bombast quite characteristic.

He re-charges his former brilliant services in Mexico; recounts the exalted positions he has held by the voice of his countrymen, bestowed by reason of his "deeds of firmness, and numerous at repeated acts of patriotism;" and declares that the "kiss of the high place he occupies in the hearts of the great majority" of the Mexican people. "I am also well assured," he goes on to say, "that no calamities whatever will ever be able to lessen, much less to destroy, the high esteem and profound gratitude which is entertained toward me, both on account of my noble sentiment and as well as on account of my acknowledged patriotism." After a fine exordium of this sort—spanned out through several paragraphs—he proceeds directly to the charges of Pillow, which have been industriously circulated through Mexico. We quote the more important portion of this discourse:

"The American General, Pillow, who was one of the invaders of my country in 1847, being desirous of making himself a name among his countrymen, as he is for the United States Senate at Washington, published not long ago an article in which, after ascribing himself as a wonderful military hero against the Mexicans, he has the audacity to say that the Commander in Chief of the American army at that period was held in such contempt by the Mexicans that he was obliged to make certain dishonorable propositions to me, and that I had been brought to list on an even to accept them."

"The purport and object of these propositions," says Gen. Pillow, "was to put an end to the war and to conclude a treaty of peace in consideration of a partial pecuniary indemnification, which was to be paid for my expenses and individual honor. The position and standing of Gen. Pillow in his own country must be reduced very little to be excited in order to reach the elevation which was the object of his ambition, he finds it necessary to resort to the use and low scheme of inventing and fabricating calumnies and falsehoods. Such conduct is utterly unworthy a soldier and a gentleman, the more so as the distance which divides us from each other enables him to seek in safety and with impunity. Without all giving up the right which I have of calling upon him, when circumstances shall permit, to account to me for his conduct, as it is due to me that he should, I shall content myself for the present with repelling with the utmost indignation, that is informed by me, and which I deem it my duty to publish. Gen. Scott, now with my other person of the nature of justice, has crushed him down to the very dust, and thus pulverized him, in an article which has also been published in the United States. What man is there who, knowing my standing in Mexico—knowing the large force which I possessed, and the dignity and elevation of my character, could imagine that I would have submitted to the degradation of even for a moment, to such an infamous proposition as that which Gen. Pillow talks of? Is there a man who would have presumed at that time to have cast upon me such a disgraceful imputation, knowing as everybody knows, the bitter rage which I nourish in my character against these enemies of my country, against whom I was always fighting with valor and firmness."

"Although General Scott, on his side, has performed his duty, my duty calls imperatively upon me to declare solemnly, in the face of the whole world, that General Pillow, in his false and lying production, has wholly departed from truth in everything he has said relating to me personally. I declare solemnly, that neither with Gen. Scott, nor with any other person of the invading army, against whom I fought manfully in the service and in the defense of my country, did I have any other communications, or holding any relations whatsoever, either by writing, or by the intermediation of any person or persons whatever, except and alone in the official communications which were published at the proper time. I declare that I preferred to be banished from my country, as I have said before, rather than be a party in concluding a treaty of peace which was derogatory to the honor of my country, and by which it was spoiled of much of its territory. I refused to partake in making this treaty, in spite of the entreaties of many of my countrymen, who, unmindful of their country, listened to a course of peace proposals proposed to us, and solicited by the government of the United States, which would be preferable to a continuance of the horrors of war."

"When the capital of the republic was captured by the invaders, after every inch of ground had been vainly disputed, inch by inch, and torrents of blood had been shed, it then became necessary to adopt a new plan of operation. This plan I had prepared by the city of Hidalgo, at the distance of one league only from the enemy. The first necessity now was, to maintain the existence of the national government, and I issued orders that its seat should be removed to Queretaro. As for myself, I preferred to act in the field of battle, as I always had done." &c. &c.

"The patriotic hero, with an eye to the present exigency, next goes into a long discourse for humbug, coming directly to the existing troubles in Mexico, and hurling fiery arrows at his enemies. He denies all their talk about his intrigues with the Spanish government, and his purpose of landing at the heart of foreign troops at Vera Cruz. But he declares that he shall continue to "labor without rest" to "destroy the villainism that, under the name of government, dominates now" in Mexico. Above all, as the crowning triumph over his calculators, both domestic and foreign, he is about to publish a book. "I have promised to the world," he says, "the history of my political and military life, accompanied by documents, and I will soon fulfill that promise, to the confusion of my enemies, and the brilliancy of my fame."

The genuineness of this letter will hardly be doubted. Its style is unmistakably SANTA ANNA'S own. Nor will it be doubted that he is in possession of Pillow's charge.

COURT OF APPEALS.
MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1858.
CAUSE DECIDED.
York v. Sassen, Christian; reversed.
Elliot v. Smith, Shilley; reversed.
Mithers v. Ford, Caldwell; reversed.
Poirer v. Card, Warren; reversed.
Porter's heirs v. Barry, Kenton; affirmed and suspended.
Allen v. Vanmeter, Clarke; affirmed and suspended.
Julien v. Settle, Anderson; affirmed.
Scott v. Thompson, Lou City; appeal dismissed.
Rankin v. Byers, Grant; petition for rehearing granted.

Public Lectures.
Mr. GREEN, Editor of the Commonwealth:
In the Daily Commonwealth of 2nd Feb., I notice your remarks on and in favor of Public Lectures, as a species of instructive amusement. You say, "lectures are the most instructive of any of the public entertainments, and to a refined and cultivated mind, cannot fail to be the most pleasing and delightful. We acknowledge ourselves to be more decidedly in favor of lecturing than we are of any other place of public resort, and to this end we desire to have lectures well patronized. We have no long to see the time when a structure and interesting lectures will be absolutely essential to give life and animation to every county town in the State."

I have quoted the above remarks for the purpose of saying that I am glad they were written; and for the higher purpose of bringing them again before the readers of the Commonwealth. It cannot be expected that an editor of a political paper can become the particular defender of morality and religion in every column of every issue; yet it is exceedingly pleasant to know that, occasionally and incidentally, morality is defended by the effort to direct the public mind to something higher, and far better than "the dance, the ball, or the hop." Yet I wish it were more fashionable, to say the least, to point out in the columns of our public journals the great moral as well as intellectual benefit to be gained by attending literary and scientific lectures, as well as from not attending other places of amusement, where both instruction and morality have but few friends.

I add, in the language above quoted, "I long to see the time when instructive and interesting lectures will be esteemed absolutely essential to every county town in the State," and to every neighborhood of every county town in the State. Let any man converse with his sons and daughters after returning from hearing a good lecture, and then with those of his neighbor who attend "dances, balls, and hops," and compare their notions, views, sentiments and opinions, and the contrast will be very plain to the most common understanding.

Let him compare the general conduct, morality and religious tone of those who attend lectures with those of the persons who "go it on the light fantastic toe," or who get the worth of a season ticket at the theater, and the difference will be equally striking.

Knowledge possesses the power of humbling its owner; the lack of it connected with a supposed sufficiency, lifts up the weak mind above its level, and renders it very difficult to convince such a mind, that it needs anything, and least of all a moral tone—a pious inclination.

Could we have, in every thickly populated neighborhood, in every county of Kentucky, a weekly or monthly lecture upon literary or scientific subjects, in ten years our young people would all become thinkers and doers of a very different kind from those whose minds are "full of nothing," and in a much worse condition than if they had never learned to spend their time and money for nothing.

I wish two or three men in every neighborhood would get up some kind of lecture for their people immediately. Lawyers, doctors, teachers and preachers can be found in every county who would willingly give lectures on suitable subjects; and, perhaps, if they will begin, and ask the aid of the ladies, it will become fashionable to attend lectures, and equally so, to learn how to think properly.

I throw out these hints, suggested by your article, (the subject of which, I feel sure, cannot be too long dwelt upon) hoping to call your attention more particularly to a theme, to which your pen is so fully able to do justice.

GRANT.

The Col. Crossman Disaster.
Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.
CAIRO, Feb. 6—P. M.
The steamer Col. Crossman, Capt. Cheever with a cargo of groceries, and 170 passengers, from New Orleans to St. Louis, about 7 o'clock, P. M. Thursday, near New Madrid, exploded her "hopper" boiler, and immediately the steamer was in flames, and burned to the water's edge. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The following are the names of those known to have been lost: Capt. Converse, one fireman, Alexander Martin, barkeeper, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Durkin, of Chicago; Mrs. Evelyn and child, St. Louis; Mr. E. L. Cheever, St. Louis; Richard and John, clerks; Wilson Ferris, Pilot; Mr. Lowe, mate; John B. Canaday, steward; of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Walls and child St. Louis; Mrs. Daniel and seven deck passengers. The Crossman was one of the finest and most valuable of the regular Missouri river packets, and had only run one season. She was making a triumphant trip in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. Capt. Cheever was in command. The Col. Crossman was not quite one year old. She cost \$45,000, and was insured for \$25,000 in Pittsburgh offices. Her cargo was fully insured. She was owned by Capt. Cheever, John B. Weaver, and Pat Yore, all of St. Louis. I have just learned that the steamer Crossman sunk in the river a few days since. Boat and cargo total loss. Nick.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.
AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, FRANKFORT.
January 14, 1858.
The Board of Directors have this day adjourned to meet again at this place on the second Wednesday in February next (10th), at which time it is expected the Board will locate the next State Fair, make out the premium list, &c.
All propositions for the location of this Fair are expected to be made at this meeting.
B. J. CLAY, President.

Friendly papers throughout the State are requested to copy.
[Jan. 16—td.]

A modern tourist calls the Niagara river "the pride of rivers." The pride certainly has a tremendous fall.

MARRIED.
In Monticello, Ky., on the 21st Jan., by Elder William Simpson, John S. Van Winkle, Esq., to Miss Maria Breten, both of Monticello.

OBITUARY.
Departed this life on the 6th instant, at his residence in Winchester, Kentucky, after a protracted and painful illness, Samuel H. Scott, Esq., in the seventy-second year of his age. He was born in Alexandria, Virginia, and removed to this State at an early period of his life, where he has ever since continued to reside. He was an eminent lawyer, alike distinguished for soundness of judgment, and endowed with untiring energy he attained a conspicuous position as a member of his profession. He was repeatedly elected to the State Legislature, and as a statesman was remarkable for his sagacity, his large and comprehensive views, and his liberal, but yet conservative opinions. He was Speaker of the Senate during the session of 1839-40, and discharged the duties of that office with signal promptitude and ability. In private life he was social, kind, and generous; an ardent and undiminished friend, whose aid would be readily rendered in any and every emergency. His many acts of kindness, coupled with his liberal and generous views, have secured him the affection and respect of his numerous friends and acquaintances. The recollection of those acts is deeply impressed on the memory of the community, and will be long remembered the greater part of his life, and will leave long remembrance, although he himself has forever passed away from the sight of men. In the last, his country, and especially his large and respectable family, have sustained an irreparable loss. The only consolation left, and it is a great and precious one, is in the cherished recollection of his honored life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
We are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Jailer of Franklin County, at the ensuing August election.
Jan. 26, 1858—td.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.]

Special Notice—To the Public.
We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.
Jan. 2, 1857—2m T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

ART UNION DRAWING.—Wm. P. Brauman—the Artist—proposes to dispose of six Landscapes, beautifully framed, on the Art Union plan. In addition, there will be a seventh picture—the portrait of the ticket holder which bears that number. The public are respectfully invited to call and see the paintings, over Des. Rodman & Sneed's office.
January 23, 1858—td.

Special Notice—To the Public.
We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.
We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.
GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.
Jan. 11, 1858—td.

300 Barrels Salt for Sale.
A first rate article, low for Cash.
Nov. 18, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Masonic Notice.
At a regular meeting of Hiram Lodge, No. 4, on Monday, 28th Dec. 1857, the following gentlemen were elected and installed officers for the ensuing year:
G. B. MACKLIN, M.
W. R. FRANKLIN, S. W.
A. CONNERY, J. W.
GEO. W. LEWIS, Sec'y.
A. G. HODGES, Treas.
H. STEARNS, S. D.
J. M. WOOD, J. D.
C. N. JOHNSTON, S. & T.

The regular meetings of the Lodge are held on the 2d and 4th Mondays of each month. Members of the Legislature who are Masons and other transient brethren are invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.
CAPITOL LODGE NO. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend.
J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Sec'y.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT NO. 4, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend.
J. J. HAMPTON, Scribe.
Dec. 9—td.

Franklin Division, No. 28, S. of T.
Meets every Saturday night in the upper room of the Court House. Members of the Legislature and other visitors who are Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Division.
HENRY WINGATE, W. P.
THOMAS S. PETTIT, Rec. Scribe.
Dec. 8, 1857—td.

Dr. VON MOSCHIZSKER, the well known Oculist and Acrist and sole owner of his celebrated Pantoscopic Glasses is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few days. [See Lexington papers]
Dec. 10, 1857—td.

Cove Mill Flour.
The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, GRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hama's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.
Dec. 4, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.
At the COVE MILL, by
Dec. 4, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.
350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in-tore and for sale by
Dec. 4—td. W. A. GAINES.

NEW OWEN HOTEL.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
This establishment, located on the corner of 2d and Jefferson streets, has been rebuilt and much improved, and affords comfortable quarters for travelers. Board and lodging per day \$1.25, which will be found equal to any other hotel in Louisville.
Feb. 4, 1858—td.

Powder! Powder!!
We have received on consignment, and will keep in Jefferson street, a large lot of BLAZING and RIFLE POWDER, which we will sell at 10 figures.
Feb. 1, 1857—td. KEENE & CO.

J. P. THOMPSON.
DEALER IN FINE
WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKY, &c.,
AND IMPORTER OF THE CELEBRATED
Bouzy Champagne,
No. 76, Fourth street, Old Blue House,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Jan. 25, 1858—td.

AT COST!
MRS. M. IERRENSMITH
WILL COMMENCE THE 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, selling at cost a variety of articles of Ladies wear, consisting in part of
CLOAKS, FURS,
Warrior articles of various kinds. Hoops, skirts, gullied skirts, embroidered underclothes, lace lawn and silk, kid and put gloves, Ladies caps, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at cost for cash until the last of February.
MARGARET HERRENSMITH,
East 3d St. Clair street, Frankfort Ky.
Jan. 25—td.

W. A. GAINES,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,
DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.
All accounts due on the 1st January, 1st May, and 1st September in each year. Interest charged on all accounts not paid at maturity.

I am in receipt of a large and choice stock of FINE GROCERIES, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

- Groceries.
- 6 bbls. prime X. O. Sugar;
 - 6 bbls. Lovering's Crushed Sugar;
 - 6 bbls. Lovering's Pulverized Sugar;
 - 6 bbls. Lovering's Granulated Sugar;
 - 1 Tierce Preserving Sugar;
 - 6 bbls. Plantation Molasses;
 - 6 bbls. Plantation Molasses;
 - 3 bbls. Belcher's Golden Syrup;
 - 6 bbls. Reg. Golden Syrup;
 - 6 bbls. Baltimore Molasses;
 - 6 bbls. Sugar-House Molasses;
 - 1 Tierce New Rice;
 - 12 boxes Star Flour;
 - 12 boxes Rosin Soap;
 - 12 boxes German Soap;
 - 12 boxes Star Candles;
 - 20 1/2 boxes Star Candles;
 - 10 boxes Hard Tallow Candles;
 - 10 sacks Rio Coffee;
 - 10 sacks Prime Old Java Coffee;
 - Mackerel in blks., 2 and 4 bbls;
 - Carolina Tar in 1/2 bbls;
 - Salmon and White Lake Fish;
 - Dry Beef and Beef Tongues;
 - 6 bbls. Western Reserve Cheese;
 - 4 boxes Hamburg Cheese.

- Seeds.
- 20 bbls. Clover;
 - 20 bbls. Timothy;
 - 350 bushels Blue Grass;
 - and all kinds of G. r. d. Seeds.
 - 250 bushels Potatoes;
 - 20 bushels Onions;
 - 5 bbls. Dried Apples;
 - 25 bbls. Apple Limes;
 - 25 bbls. Apple Vinegar;
 - 2 bbls. Lamp Oil;
 - 40 kegs Nails, all sizes;
 - 200 lbs. Allspice;
 - 50 bushels Blue Grass;
 - 30 bushels Turnips;
 - 30 bbls. Fine Apples;
 - 10 bbls. Hydraulic Cement;
 - 4 bbls. Linseed Oil;
 - 2 bbls. Spas. Turpentine;
 - 200 lbs. Black Pepper;

- Wooden Ware.
- 6 doz. Office's Wash Boards;
 - 6 doz. large size Wash Boards;
 - 1 doz. extra quality and size Wash Boards;
 - 1 doz. medium size Wash Boards;
 - 2 doz. Foot Tubs;
 - 4 doz. Sifters;
 - 1 doz. White Cedar Larders;
 - 6 doz. Painted Buckets;
 - 3 doz. Iron-bound Well Buckets;
 - 1 doz. Butter Pans, all sizes;
 - 1 doz. Jar Cans;
 - 2 doz. 1/2 Bushel Measures;
 - 1 doz. Peck Measures;
 - 2 doz. 1/2 Peck Measures;
 - 6 doz. Cedar Buckets, Brass Hoops;
 - 12 doz. Shaker Brooms;
 - 1 doz. Grass Foot Mats;

- Sundries.
- 100 lbs. Quilt Battling;
 - 6 kegs Carb. Soda;
 - 5 kegs Lard;
 - Indigo;
 - Nutmegs;
 - Peppercorns;
 - Chives;
 - Garlic;
 - Mace;
 - Pecans;
 - Free Press Apples;
 - Extract Vanilla;
 - Extract Lemon;
 - Extract Peach;
 - Extract Cloves;
 - Extract Cinnamon;
 - Burke's Baking Powder;
 - British Lustre;
 - Orange Larders;
 - Kind's;
 - Mustard;
 - Lemon Syrup;
 - Large Walrus;
 - Cucumber Pickles;
 - Tomato Catsup;
 - Mushroom Catsup;
 - Pepper Sauce;
 - Fish Sauce;
 - Worcestershire Sauce;
 - Beef-stake Sauce;
 - Guaiacum;
 - Powder and Shot;
 - Trot Lines;
 - Fishing Lines;
 - Masons Blacking;
 - Lamp Glass;
 - Collins & Hunt's Axes;
 - Sewn Cotton;
 - Govington Matches;
 - Free Press Apples;
 - Wrapping Twine;
 - Can-linewick;
 - Crabbing Brushes;
 - What wash Brushes;
 - Crabbing Brushes;
 - Horse Brushes;
 - None Brushes;
 - 20,000 Cigars A. S. Brands;
 - 10 boxes T.acco different kinds;
 - Schickel Schnapps;
 - 30 bbls. New Whisky;
 - 4 bbls. Old Whisky;
 - French Brandy;
 - Molera Wine;
 - Port Wine;
 - Champaign Wine;
 - Cooking Wine.

AGRICULTURAL.
Straw Cutters, Reapers and Mowers;
Corn Shellers, Crushers, and
Steel Flows, Hay Rakes;
Corn Crushers, Wheat Fans, &c.,
Or any agricultural implements furnished to order on short notice.
Feb. 9, 1858—td.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad
OMNIBUS LINE.
This undersigned wishes to inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now running a regular line of Omnibuses, to and from Louisville and Lexington, and in connection with the same, he will deliver baggage on all parts of the city.
Orders to be left at the Capital Hotel, Mansion House, and R. R. depot.
All he asks, is a liberal share of public patronage.
Jan. 26, 1858—td. JOHN HENDERSON.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that W. JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder John Adams, in the county of Rowan, and has since fled from justice;
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the Jailer of Rowan county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches in height; tall, heavy built, dark complexion; black eyes and eyebrows, black and heavy, with rather dark countenance, and looks out at you through the eyes; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks softly; round faced; and wears round the jaw, rather round and small; weight about 165 pounds and his hide rather tallowy appearance, his clothing James coat, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that FRANK C. A. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder William Porter, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from justice;
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Williams, and his delivery to the Jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Williams is about 22 or 23 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches in height; tall, heavy built, dark complexion; long dark hair and eyes, hair rather long; and wears a dark coat; had on a suit of black cloth clothes, and wore a black felt hat with a black crown; he is a physician by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

Notice to the Public.
ALL persons are forewarned not to credit any person A. on my account, without a written order from me, or even my wife; for I have good reason to believe there will be attempts made to run me in debt again, and as a burnt child dreads the fire so do I.
Jan. 21, 1858—td. ROBERT SACRY.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
UNIVERSAL MASONIC
LIBRARY.

THE thirty volumes now stereotyped, embrace the following works, all of an approved and standard character.
Volume First—Directory of Symbolical Masonry, including the Royal Arch; by John A. Croft, 11, 361 pages; The Book of the Endless Hours, Annual, by the same, 111 pages.
Volume Second—Symbol of G. W. by the same, 310 pages; Spirit of Masonry, by William Hutchinson; 245 pages.
Volume Third—Illustrations of Masonry, by William Preston; 402 pages.
Volume Fourth—Description of Masonry, by Oliver; 200 pages; Masonic Inquiries, by Oliver; 116 pages.
Volume Fifth—History of Freemasonry, from 1682 to 1845; by Oliver; 135 pages; A Shorter for the Johnathan Mason, by the same; 110 pages; Star in the East, by the same; 91 pages.
Volume Sixth—Description of Masonry, by W. H. W. Leland; 156 pages; Masonic Laws, by G. W. H. Leland; 156 pages; Masonic Laws, by G. W. H. Leland; 156 pages.
Volume Seventh—Description of a Square, by Oliver; 325 pages; Introduction to Freemasonry, Anonymous; 67 pages.
Volume Eighth—History of Institution, by Oliver; 324 pages; History and Illustration of Freemasonry, Anonymous; 91 pages.
Volume Ninth—Constitution of Lodge, English, 32 pages; Constitution of Lodge, French, 44 pages; Constitution of Grand Lodge, English, 11 pages.
Volume Tenth—Therapeutic Philosophy of Masonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.
Volume Eleventh and Twelfth—The Historical Landmarks of Masonry, by Oliver; Two volumes; 326 and 430 pages.
Volume Thirteenth—Straw Leaves from a Freemason's Note Book, Anonymous; 165 pages; Apology for the Order, Franklin & Low, the French, by H. V. Hurst; 41 pages; The Masonic System, by Oliver; 46 pages; Imagines of the Royal Arch, by the same; 25 pages; The Secret Interpreter, Anonymous; 55 pages.
Volume Fourteenth—Lights and Shadows of Freemasonry, by John A. Croft, and John A. Croft; 100 pages; History of Freemasonry; up to 1825, by Alexander L. Croft; 83 pages.
Volume Fifteenth—Masonic Sermons, by Inwood and Perry; 216 pages.
Volume Sixteenth—Principles of Masonic Law, A. G. Mackay; 371 pages.
Volume Seventeenth—History of Masonic Persecution, by Oliver; likewise, Masonic Institutes, by the same; 498 pages; By the Verdict of the Court, 30, 30, 30, 295 pages; E. W. S. Statutes of Knights Templar of England and Wales, 20 pages.
Volume Eighteenth—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Geo. Smith; 116 pages; A Shorter for the Johnathan Mason, by the same; 110 pages; Star in the East, by the same; 91 pages.
Volume Nineteenth—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.
Volume Twentieth—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.
Volume Twenty-first—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.
Volume Twenty-second—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.
Volume Twenty-third—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.
Volume Twenty-fourth—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.
Volume Twenty-fifth—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.
Volume Twenty-sixth—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.
Volume Twenty-seventh—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.
Volume Twenty-eighth—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.
Volume Twenty-ninth—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.
Volume Thirtieth—Lectures on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Oliver; 365 pages; Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 181 pages.

McLEAN'S



STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

"The greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known to be a yeast, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs, and oils, to form a most potent, and healthful, and refreshing beverage. It is a most valuable remedy for all diseases of the blood, and for all diseases of the stomach, and for all diseases of the liver, and for all diseases of the lungs, and for all diseases of the heart, and for all diseases of the brain, and for all diseases of the nerves, and for all diseases of the senses, and for all diseases of the body, and for all diseases of the mind, and for all diseases of the soul, and for all diseases of the spirit, and for all diseases of the flesh, and for all diseases of the bone, and for all diseases of the marrow, and for all diseases of the blood, and for all diseases of the life, and for all diseases of the death, and for all diseases of the resurrection, and for all diseases of the judgment, and for all diseases of the glory, and for all diseases of the kingdom, and for all diseases of the heaven, and for all diseases of the earth, and for all diseases of the sea, and for all diseases of the air, and for all diseases of the fire, and for all diseases of the water, and for all diseases of the earth, and for all diseases of the sea, and for all diseases of the air, and for all diseases of the fire, and for all diseases of the water, and for all diseases of the earth, and for all diseases of the sea, and for all diseases of the air, and for all diseases of the fire, and for all diseases of the water, and for all diseases of the earth, and for all diseases of the sea, and for all diseases of the air, and for all diseases of the fire, and for all diseases of the water, and for all diseases

